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侧孔吸虫属二新种（吸虫：隐孔科）

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1979年，我们在天津北塘一只白腰杓鹬的小肠内获得13条吸虫。1981年，在北大港一只银鸥的肠内获得吸虫7条，经鉴定为侧孔吸虫属二新种（Trematoda: Troglotrematidae）。文中量度以毫米为单位。

1.杓鹬侧孔吸虫 *Paragono numenii* sp. nov.（图1）

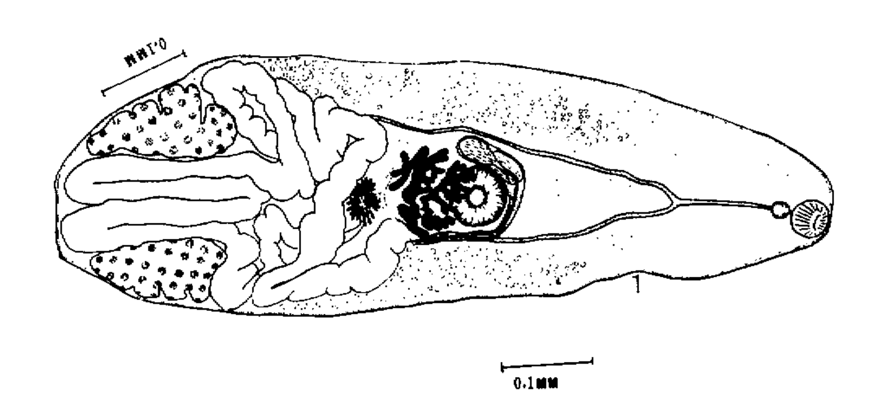


图1　杓鹬侧孔吸虫，新种 *Paragono numenii* sp. nov.

体扁、梭形，长0.637—0.944，最宽处在睾丸前，0.212—0.306。前端尖，后端钝圆，在排泄孔处有凹陷，未见体棘。口吸盘小0.036—0.044×0.028—0.047，腹吸盘较口吸盘大，0.052—0.057×0.052—0.060，位于体中线稍前，前咽明显0.003—0.011，咽发达0.021×0.018—0.021，食道颇长，0.094—0.112，肠管简单，其盲端达睾丸前缘外侧。

睾丸位于体末端的两侧，对称，内缘完整，外缘具深刻。右睾0.153—0.177×0.059—0.082，左睾0.141—0.188×0.070—0.106。阴茎囊0.136—0.153×0.035，弯曲横卧

本文1982年4月8日收到。

于腹吸盘的背前方，其底部在腹吸盘后缘水平，分为前列腺及内贮精囊两部分，内贮精囊分为前后两室，前列腺具发达的前列腺细胞，生殖孔位于腹吸盘左侧。

卵巢呈不规则的分枝状，0.076—0.106×0.091—0.106，位于体赤道线中央腹吸盘后，或部分与腹吸盘相重叠。其后方为梅氏腺。子宫自成卵腔下降盘曲于左睾上方，然后沿左睾右侧达体末端，上下盘曲充满于两睾之间，再经右睾上方，并左右迂回达梅氏腺水平，通过卵巢左侧再向前至生殖孔。卵黄腺呈小滤泡状，始于肠叉与腹吸盘之间的水平处，向后终于肠管盲端之前，前部滤泡向内不达肠管，向外不达体侧缘，呈尖峰状，向后滤泡逐渐扩展到肠管及体缘之间。卵小，16.7—18.2微米×9.1—10.6微米。

讨论：Pearse（1930）在我国福州日本大眼蟹 *Macrophthalmus japonicus*体内找到复殖吸虫囊蚴，体长 0.41×0.32，放于隐孔科 Troglotrematidae（Odhner，1914）Ward，1918，成立侧孔属 Paragono Pearse 1930，定名为凯氏侧孔吸虫 Paragono kellogi Pearse，1930。Yamaguti（1971）重绘了存放于美国自然博物馆的凯氏侧孔吸虫的模式标本（*Helm*. Coll. No. *8128*）图，并纠正了原始描述中的错误：生殖孔位于腹吸盘左侧，而不是中线；阴茎囊绕经腹吸盘前达生殖孔，而不是子宫在腹吸盘前绕两个环，无阴茎囊。Yamaguti 鉴于它生殖孔在腹吸盘左侧，卵黄腺分布局限，肠管不超过睾丸，卵巢在中央，睾丸位于体后端等特征，而别于隐孔科所有种，特成立侧孔亚科Paragoninae Yamaguti，1971并估计它的终末宿主为吃蟹的哺乳类，而把它归在哺乳类吸虫中，至今此亚科仍只有一属一种（囊蚴）。

我们的标本与凯氏侧孔吸虫*Paragono kellogi* Pearse，1930的囊蚴形态基本相似，但有以下明显区别，即：体表无棘，腹吸盘在赤道线前方，肠管盲端不越过睾丸前缘，睾丸的内缘光滑不分叶，卵黄腺向后分布终于肠管盲端之前。我们并在北塘检查了日本大眼蟹及天津厚蟹也未找到凯氏侧孔吸虫囊蚴。故认为系一新种並依其宿主定此种为杓鹬侧孔吸虫*Paragono numenii*

宿主：白腰杓鹬 *Numenius arquata orientalis* Brehm.

寄生部位：小肠

采集地点：天津北塘

时间：1979年9月26日

模式标本保存地点：南开大学生物系

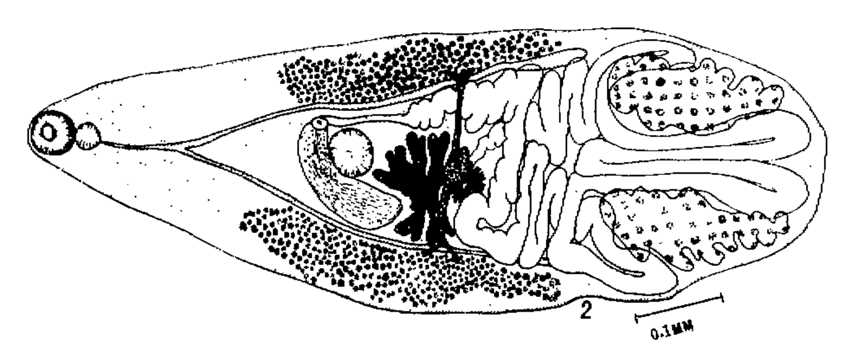


图2 鸥侧孔吸虫，新种 *Paragono lari* sp. nov.

2.鸥侧孔吸虫 *Paragono lari* sp. nov.（图 2）

体扁，前端尖、后端钝圆，长0.70—0.92，宽0.28—0.44，最宽处在卵巢至睾丸前的区域，未见体棘。口吸盘0.039—0.044×0.036—0.044，腹吸盘0.039—0.044×0.039—0.044，位于赤道线以前，与口吸盘等大。前咽明显0.003，咽0.021—0.024×0.018—0.021，食道0.078—0.118，肠管盲端达睾丸前缘外侧。

睾丸位于体末端两侧、对称，内外缘均具深刻，右睾0.153—0.236×0.059—0.094，左睾0.129—0.200×0.070—0.082。阴茎囊较长0.160—0.177×0.027—0.051，底部在腹吸盘后缘之后，生殖孔位于腹吸盘左侧。

卵巢0.047—0.118×0.070—0.141，在腹吸盘后缘中央，子宫盘曲在卵巢与睾丸之间，在两睾间向后达体末端。卵黄腺滤泡状，始于肠叉与腹吸盘之间的水平处，终于肠管末端之前，其前端不象前种呈尖峰状。卵16.7—18.2微米×9.1—10.6微米。

本种与杓鹬侧孔吸虫相似，但在口、腹吸盘比例，阴茎囊底水平，卵黄腺分布情况及宿主等方面均与前种有重要区别，故认为系一新种定名为鸥侧孔吸虫*Paragono lari*.

宿主：银鸥*Larus argentatus vegae* Palmen.

寄生部位：小肠

采集地点：天津北大港

时间：1981年秋

模式标本存放地点：南开大学生物系

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF TREMATODES OF THE GENUS *PARAGONO* (TREMATODA: TROGLOTREMATIDAE)

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The present paper reports two new species of trematodes parasites belonging to *Paragono* Pearse, 1930 (Troglotrematidae, Paragoninae). One was collected from a curlew, *Numenius arquata orientalis* Brehm and the other, from a herring gull, *Larus argentatus vegae* Palmen. Both were found in Tianjin,

All measurements are in mm. The type specimens are deposited in Nankai University and the new species are characterized as follows.

1. *Paragono numenii* sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Body flattened, fusiform, 0.637—0.944×0.212—0.306, widest at anterior border of testes. Body surface spineless. Oral sucker 0.036—0.044×0.028—0.047. Acetabulum 0.052—0.057×0.052—0.060. Prepharynx distinct, 0.003—0.011. Globular pharynx 0.021 × 0.018—0.021. Esophagus rather long, 0.094—0.112. Intestine terminating close to the anterior margin of testes.

Testes symmetrical, located at posterior extremity of body, with the outer margins irregularly lobed, but the inner sides smooth. Right testis 0.153—0.177×0.059—0.082, and the left 0.141—0.188×0.070—0.106. Cirrus pouch 0.136—0.153×0.035, lying transversely anterodorsal to acetabulum.

Genital pore at left margin of acetabulum.

Ovary irregularly dendritical, 0.076—0.106×0.091—0.106, practically median and posterodorsal to acetabulum. Uterus convoluted in postovarian region. Vitellaria folliculiar, extracecal, distributed from behind intestinal fork to anterior border of testes. Eggs 16.7—18.2μ×9.1—10.6μ.

Discussion: There has been only one genus and one species in subfamily Paragoninae. Our specimens differ from *Paragono kellogi* Pearse, 1930 (Cyst, adult unknown) by its smooth body surface, position of acetabulum, ceca reaching anterior margin of testes, inner margins of testes unlobed, and with vitellaria distributed posteriorly before end of ceca. The cyst of *P. kellogi* was originally discovered in the body of crab, but we did not find that kind of cysts in Tianjin. This subfamily was presumed to be flukes of mammals by Yamaguti in 1971. Our discovery proves that they are flukes of birds.

2. *Paragono lari* sp. nov. (fig. 2)

This species is similar to *Paragono numenii*, but differs distinctly from the latter as follows: (1) acetabulum smaller, and equal to oral sucker; (2) testes larger, and with lobed inner margins; (3) cirrus pouch base exceeding to the posterior border of the ventral sucker; (4) extending form of the vitellaria; (5) host.